

Company Registration No. 06082412 (England and Wales)

ABAVUS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ABAVUS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr Darren Bird Clovian Limited Mr Philip Scott
Secretary	Mr Darren Bird
Company number	06082412
Registered office	7 - 8 The Shrubberies George Lane London England E18 1BD
Accountants	Caton Fry & Co Ltd Essex House 7 The Shrubberies George Lane South Woodford London E18 1BD

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ABAVUS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		6,171		1,042
Current assets					
Debtors	5	184,517		126,819	
Cash at bank and in hand		85,860		69,480	
		<u>270,377</u>		<u>196,299</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(53,464)</u>		<u>(67,769)</u>	
Net current assets			216,913		128,530
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>223,084</u>		<u>129,572</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>222,984</u>		<u>129,472</u>
Total equity			<u>223,084</u>		<u>129,572</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Darren Bird
Director

Company Registration No. 06082412

ABAVUS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Abavus Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 7 - 8 The Shrubberies, George Lane, London, England, E18 1BD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

In preparing the accounts, the directors have considered whether in applying the accounting policies required by FRS102 the restatement of comparative items were required. After consideration, no such restatements or transition adjustments were required.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% on reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

ABAVUS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 1).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	285	9,972	10,257
Additions	-	8,649	8,649
	<u>285</u>	<u>18,621</u>	<u>18,906</u>
At 31 March 2017	285	18,621	18,906
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	247	8,967	9,214
Depreciation charged in the year	8	3,513	3,521
	<u>255</u>	<u>12,480</u>	<u>12,735</u>
At 31 March 2017	255	12,480	12,735
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	30	6,141	6,171
	<u>30</u>	<u>6,141</u>	<u>6,171</u>
At 31 March 2016	38	1,004	1,042
	<u>38</u>	<u>1,004</u>	<u>1,042</u>

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	110,041	123,362
Corporation tax recoverable	69,400	-
Other debtors	4,441	2,951
Prepayments and accrued income	635	506
	<u>184,517</u>	<u>126,819</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditor	-	1,665
Corporation tax	16,429	23,688
Other taxation and social security	23,575	29,535
Directors' current accounts	9,035	8,619
Accruals and deferred income	4,425	4,262
	<u>53,464</u>	<u>67,769</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
4 Ordinary of £25 each	100	100
	100	100

8 Related party transactions

The balance owed to Mr D Bird, director, at 31 March 2017 amounted to £6,172 (2016: £5,964). The net capital introduced by Mr D Bird in the year amounted to £208.

The balance owed to Mr P Scott, director, at 31 March 2017 amounted to £2,863 (2016: £2,655). The net capital introduced by Mr P Scott in the year amounted to £208.

During the year amounts totalling £71,433 (2016: £39,422) were paid to TSC & D Ltd for consultancy services, a company in which Mr D Bird is a director. During the year amounts totalling £64,993 (2016: £53,302) were paid for consultancy services to Frelcore Ltd, a company in which Mr P Scott is a director. During the the year amounts totalling £40,625 (2016:£32,619) were paid to Clovian Ltd for consultancy and marketing services.

Dividends paid to Mrs T Bird in the year amounted to £15,000. Dividends paid to Mrs J Scott in the year amounted to £15,000. Dividends paid to Clovian Limited in the year amounted to £15,000.

9 Control

The ultimate controlling parties are D Bird, P Scott and Clovian Limited, who each own 1/3 of the issued share capital of the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.